

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News.

A. J. Pickrell has done over 5,000 feet of work on the Rockefeller mine since he took charge of it, and the shaft is down 700 feet. Between the fifth and sixth levels 6.8 and 9.08 ore was encountered, besides good ore in all the openings. This mine is at the head of Big Bug, near the Poland and Poland extension, in Yavapai county, Arizona.—El Paso Herald.

Some faint idea of what a wonderful mine the Copper Queen mine at Bisbee is can be had when it is stated that it has 14 miles of drifts and tunnels alone. It used under ground 11,000,000 feet of timber in 1901. Its production of copper for that year was 20,000 tons. It employs 1800 men. Its new smelter now being built at Douglas, which is 294 feet wide, with a capacity of treating 1,800 tons of ore every 24 hours, is almost completed.—El Paso Herald.

A very important strike is reported as having been made yesterday at the Burlington mines near Eugene Switch. The ore is something unknown heretofore in the Big Bug district, it being a massive hematite and quartz carrying large quantities of free gold and it is undoubtedly a very important strike. The values are up into the hundreds and the indications are very favorable for a very rich mine. The ore body is very strong and by measurement averages 2 1/2 inches in width.—Journal-Miner.

Heretofore Great Britain has had the monopoly of the diamond business in Africa, which is practically that of the world. There have been no other mines that approached those of the famous Kimberley district in richness. But Germany hopes to be able soon to dispute John Bull's title as the world's diamond merchant. Rich fields are said to have been discovered in German Southwest Africa, which it is hoped will rival the wonderful De Beers mines. Some capitalists of Bremen, headed by Senator Achelis, have organized a syndicate to work these new formed mines and the German newspapers are already prophesying the coming end of the British monopoly of the diamond business.—M. & E. Review.

Holland's course, we should think, would give pause to socialists and others who advocate government ownership of railroads and public utilities generally. The government of Holland owns the railroads and in order to run them without interruption by strikes, finds it necessary to pass a law which makes the railroad employees subject to military discipline and obedience. Italy has adopted similar measures, all going to show that if the state undertakes to run a business it will run it. It will not argue with dissatisfied employees; it will make it a penal offense for these employees to voice their dissatisfaction. With such a prospect ahead, the laboring man may well conclude that he would prefer to deal with individuals rather than the state.—Public Opinion.

The strike in the Burlington Mining company's property, a brief mention of which was made in last evening's Journal-Miner, proves to be way beyond what was even hoped for it, the result of the assays which were made known last evening showing the ore to run almost 500\$ to the ton in free gold. The shaft from which this ore was taken is a new shaft which was started only a few days ago about 500 feet from the main working shaft of the property. The ore here is of an entirely different character from that taken out of the main shaft, the latter being of a sulphide character while the ore from the former is as stated free milling. When the shaft was first started the ore was only about ten inches in width while at the present depth the ore is strong twenty inches across. The values at the grass roots were 20\$ per ton while the ore just taken out will average clear across 15.8\$ per ton and for about eight inches in width the values are as stated close to 500\$. The rich ore was broken into Sunday morning and since that time six tons of the ore has been taken from the shaft.

Altogether there has been over ten tons of high grade ore been taken from this twenty four foot shaft, which is a most remarkable showing. Messrs. Wm. B. Curry and Arthur G. Keyes, of Beason, Ill., H. A. Suttle, of Peoria, Ill., and Dr. Owen, president of the company, of Sublette, Ill., were present at the property when the strike was made and are very enthusiastic over the matter. The three former gentlemen left for Illinois today taking about 100 pounds of the ore with them to show their friends.—Journal-Miner.

Monday, the new shaft at the United Verde reached a depth of 800 feet. The two shifts that have been at work sinking to the 80 will be continued until the 900 is reached. They are making about two feet a day, which will require another 50 days to finish the work now planned for the shaft. In making the new shaft a sulphide ore was struck on the 600, and the shaft has never been out of it since. It will be remembered that a drift was run from what was then considered the main body of the United Verde ore to supposed ground. The 200 feet of ore from the 600 to the 800, is only part of what is now expected from deeper developments.—Jerome Reporter.

A Leadville dispatch says: Dave Moffatt, banker, of Denver, who got a great deal of his wealth from the mines of this camp, remarked to a Leadville man recently that there was enough gold in the Mosquito range to supply the world. To prove the truth of this belief, ore worth 15,000\$ a ton has been found in drill holes put down in the Mosquito range just east of Leadville. These drill hole records have been kept secret for some time but information from a reliable source as to the value of the ore discovered was obtained today. David H. Moffatt is at the head of a syndicate which has taken up a large area extending from Big Evans gulch in Lake county across the range to Park county. They have conducted diamond drill exploration in a number of places, these drills being down to a great depth where this ore was discovered. The find is very significant. Mining men here believe that the ore shoots which were found in the Iber, Resurrection and more recently in the Diamond will be found to extend through the Mosquito range although at an enormous depth. However, the Moffatt syndicate has acquired a great acreage, and now practically controls all of the prospectively richest territory.

The manager of the Continental Consolidated Mining and Milling company, which is operating a large group of promising claims about fifteen miles from the Planet mines on the Colorado river, received a box of ore by express from the property last night which is literally full of free gold, chunks of the precious metal sticking out all over it. The samples are fabulously rich and have just been taken out of the property by the men who were doing the assessment work on the claims. The information sent with the samples was very meager and said nothing further than the fact that they had just been struck. The result of the assays, which will be made today, are of course not known, but the values will go away up in the thousands of dollars. This is the second rich strike that has been made in that neighborhood within the past few weeks, and should the ore body be of any extent there will undoubtedly be a big camp spring up in that section within a very short time. The company has just contracted with Prescott parties to sink the shaft 100 feet deeper and they left for that place Thursday.—Journal-Miner.

John Mason, the Del Rio farmer succeeded in placing the McCall group of claims with Pennsylvania capitalists. The property is situated on the head of Ash Creek and is said to be very promising. The transaction involves 40,000\$, 15,000\$ of which is cash.—Jerome Reporter.

Kealer, Leure and Lavery have the Tucson mine, located in the same vicinity as the Hilltop property, near Dos Cabezas, says a correspondent of the Range News. It is a silver lead proposition and shows values of 52

ounces silver and 38 per cent lead. The vein is a fissure filled with quartz with a lime hanging wall and the general character of the ore is a gray carbonate. This property has but recently been opened up and we understand the fortunate trio have already had a flattering offer for the property from some El Paso parties. These same gentlemen have the Jumbo mine, located on east White canyon and show good values in silver lead. Development work is just commencing and the only assay taken showed 28 per cent lead, 4.8\$ in gold and 68 ounces in silver. This prospect looks as if it would have a very flattering future.—El Paso News.

Henry Welland, of Pioche, Nevada, one of the old-timers of this grand old camp, is said to have made a big strike in his North Star mine, four miles north of that place. The ore body, which was uncovered under thirty-two feet of wash, assays 40 per cent lead, 60 ounces silver and 58 in gold to the ton. Good for Henry! He deserves his luck.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

A Boston press report says: Director Burchard will, it is expected, soon retire from the Greene Consolidated company. The controlling interests are now President Greene, who has nearly 180,000 shares, and E. H. Harriman, who has nearly one-half as much. But with the contracts Mr. Harriman made with President W. C. Greene, and with Mr. Harriman's financial resources, there is good reason to believe Mr. Harriman will eventually dominate the company.

The Jerome Reporter says that the big furnace at the United Verde continues to give every indication of being run successfully to its full capacity. The same furnace has failed at Cananea and Anaconda; here the ore is such it handles it nicely. The success of the new furnace is a matter of congratulation to all. On April 1 the United Verde company announced a dividend of 75 cents a share. The dividend is of the same amount as those formerly paid, the last of which was on December 1, 1902. During the year 1902 the company paid ten dividends of 75 cents each, a total of 2,250,000\$ for the year, equivalent to 75 per cent on its capital stock of 3,000,000\$.

The Gray mine, of the United Globe continues to improve with development. The east drift on the 541 foot level, at 90 feet from the shaft, is in good ore, though the vein is not very large. It is not expected that the main ore body, which was extensive on the levels above, will be reached for 500 feet yet. The drift on the 741 foot level has opened the sulphide lead for a length of 50 feet. The pay ore is from 4 to 6 feet wide, but the vein is very much larger. The water level in the old Hoosier shaft is falling about a foot a week.—Silver Belt.

The Black Warrior Copper Co. Amalgamated, started up their new leaching works on Monday, and is leaching about 60 tons of ore per day, which will be increased gradually until the full capacity of the works, about 300 tons, is reached. Some delay has been occasioned at Black Warrior by the detention of needed supplies at Bowie. Three cars of scrap iron and two cars of oil arrived on last night's train, and it is expected that consignments will now arrive regularly, and will soon be augmented by the shipment of sulphide ore for acid-making, from Oakland, Cal. The forces at the mine and works have been largely increased during the week.—Silver Belt.

Alex. White, a well known miner, is home from the Steeple Rock district of New Mexico, where he worked in the mines for a short time. He reports a very peculiar phenomena in some of the mines of that section. In the mine in which he worked at a depth of 180 feet, the heat is so intense as to prohibit development work. He drilled an 18 inch hole, and a sort of gas and steam came up which was scalding hot, and work there has to be abandoned. In other mines in the camp at a depth of 200 to 400 feet the heat is not so great; but he says all of the mines have been getting hot lately. He does not pretend to account for this strange

stat of affairs, but thinks it probable that artesian water is being forced up through the earth in that section. The old mines, with deep workings, are full of water, which is quite warm, whereas formerly the water was cold.—Copper Era.

E. A. Wiltie, consulting engineer of the Venture syndicate, of London, is quoted in a recent issue of the Mexican Herald concerning that corporation and the Guggenheim Exploration company. He says that the two companies are associated in a friendly way and that they hold a number of mining properties jointly. He also states that the two companies operate on different principles. The Venture corporation buys properties for flotation on the markets of London and New York, while the other buys principally in its own interests, practically as a close corporation. As a consequence the two companies can only hold property together so far as their community of interests lie.

Much interest is centering around the famous Dolores mine and surrounding country. During the past week it was visited by the eminent John Hay Hammond for the Guggenheim Exploration Company and the Venture syndicate. Mr. Beatty, a prominent mining engineer on the staff of Mr. Hammond, went south with Mr. Hammond. The mine has been examined by J. Ross Hoffman, Mr. Noble and E. A. Wiltie, all in connection with this 1,750,000\$ gold deal. The option is to expire on the 15th proximo, according to report. When Mr. Hammond was here last Sunday having just come in from the Dolores, he refused to say anything about it. He left Sunday night for Parral with his party.—Chihuahua Enterprise.

The Nile of America.

"People in the east have no idea of the magnitude of the irrigation work the United States government has entered on," said George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association.

"In Arizona," he continued, "the government has a big force of surveyors at work in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, preparatory to the construction of reservoirs and digging of main canals. The Colorado river will be the Nile of America. From that stream will be taken water enough to irrigate a region that will support a bigger population than California now has. Luckily, too, the Colorado is fullest of water in the summer time, when the crops need moisture.

"It will be a work of years to carry the undertaking to completion, but it will be the greatest benefit ever conferred on the western people. Once they get the water on these lands, which are of the greatest fertility, abundant crops can be harvested for centuries, and failure of harvests is impossible. The section I speak of will produce the finest tropical fruits and choicest vegetables, and they can be put on the market fully a month earlier than they are now gathered in any part of the United States."—Chicago Journal.

The Right Man.

The real mining expert, who has just graduated from a good school of mines and afterward calloused his hands hammering the steel, and passing from that to the shift boss, foreman and superintendent is the man who has won the title to his name and is entitled to wear it. He comes into a district ready for business, looking the miner and business man. The overalls and jumper of the miner are good enough for him to go through the workings with, and he wastes no candle grease on that outfit for display. He does his work in a thorough manner, if not in one day in two, and spends a week or even a month on the ground, if necessary to do the mine and also himself justice. He doesn't carry an "I know it all" demeanor, neither is he afraid to ask questions of those employed there for fear of showing his ignorance—he has no ignorance, in a mining way, to show. He studies the miners as well as the mine, and from the most intelligent gets information that assists him

greatly in verifying his personally-gathered knowledge of the property under examination, and in making a report that "cannot be gone behind" by the people whom he represents. He does not leave the district just as soon as his work at the particular mine he came to expert is completed, but through the miners in the district, whose company he courts, and from a personal examination of the district, he leaves with an intelligent insight into the actual conditions existing therein. This is the kind of expert that promotes the interests of a district. The kind of an expert that gives the prospect and its owner a square deal.—Mining Reporter.

Discovery of Antigua Mine.

Word from Fronteras conveys intelligence of the rediscovery of the famous Basachuca mine near that place, a very rich silver mine, of which tradition has long given an account, but the site of which has been long forgotten and unknown. It was one of the ancient Spanish mines, and is supposed to have been worked by the Jesuits. At the time of the expulsion of that order it was doubtless covered carefully by its owners, as in the case of the old workings in the Wandering Jew, rediscovered last year by Mark Lully, with a hope of one day returning and reopening the property. Like the Wandering Jew, the Basachuca was covered with timbers, brush laid across them and earth laid upon the brush. With the lapse of time those whose knowledge of its location was such that they could point it out all passed away and the mine became only a tradition.

Recently a vaquero named Juan Ruhez, chasing a maverick, broke through a place which had been covered over, the weight of himself and horse being more than the rotten timbers could bear. Fortunately neither horse nor rider went into the cavern disclosed. Returning to Fronteras he reported the matter to the presidente of the town, who with a couple of friends went out to investigate. They found the place where the horse had broken through, and in a little time cleared away the earth, brush and timbers, disclosing a shaft leading to extensive workings, in which they found rich silver ores. They believe they have the lost Basachuca.—Nogales Oasis.

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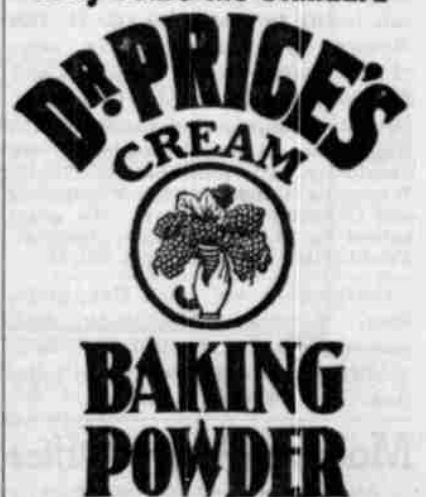
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